

No. 1, if applicable). Record the measured roll or shaft revolutions (both gas meter or flow measurement instrumentation readings), and reset the counter. As soon as possible, transfer the “stabilized” exhaust and dilution air samples to the analytical system and process the samples according to § 86.140, obtaining a stabilized reading of the exhaust bag sample on all analyzers within 20 minutes of the end of the sample collection phase of the test. Obtain methanol and formaldehyde sample analyses, if applicable, within 24 hours of the end of the sample period. (If it is not possible to perform analysis on the methanol and formaldehyde samples within 24 hours, the samples should be stored in a dark cold (4-10 °C) environment until analysis. The samples should be analyzed within fourteen days.) If applicable, carefully remove both pairs of particulate sample filters from their respective holders, and place each in a separate petri dish, and cover.

(b)(16)–(b)(24) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.137-90.

[56 FR 25776, June 5, 1991, as amended at 60 FR 34347, June 30, 1995]

§ 86.137-96 Dynamometer test run, gaseous and particulate emissions.

Section 86.137-96 includes text that specifies requirements that differ from those specified in §§ 86.137-90 and 86.137-94. Where a paragraph in § 86.137-90 or § 86.137-94 is identical and applicable to § 86.137-96, this may be indicated by specifying the corresponding paragraph and the statement “[Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.137-90.” or “[Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.137-94.”

(a)–(b)(15) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.137-94.

(b)(16)–(b)(23) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.137-90.

(b)(24) Vehicles to be tested for evaporative emissions will proceed according to § 86.134; vehicles to be tested with the supplemental two-diurnal test sequence for evaporative emissions will proceed according to § 86.138-96(k). For all others this completes the test sequence.

[58 FR 16042, Mar. 24, 1993]

§ 86.138-96 Hot soak test.

(a)(1) *Gasoline- and methanol-fueled vehicles.* For gasoline- and methanol-fueled vehicles, the hot soak test shall be conducted immediately following the running loss test. However, sampling of emissions from the running loss test is not required as preparation for the hot soak test.

(2) *Gaseous-fueled vehicles.* Since gaseous-fueled vehicles are not required to perform a running loss test, the hot soak test shall be conducted within seven minutes after completion of the hot start exhaust test.

(b) The hot soak test may be conducted in the running loss enclosure as a continuation of that test or in a separate enclosure.

(1) If the hot soak test is conducted in the running loss enclosure, the driver may exit the enclosure after the running loss test. If exiting, the driver should use the personnel door described in § 86.107-96(a)(2), exiting as quickly as possible with a minimum disturbance to the system. The final hydrocarbon and methanol concentration for the running loss test, measured in § 86.134-96(g)(1)(xx), shall be the initial hydrocarbon and methanol concentration (time=0 minutes) C_{HCi} and $C_{CH_3OH_i}$, for the hot soak test.

(2) If the vehicle must be moved to a different enclosure, the following steps must be taken:

(i) The enclosure for the hot soak test shall be purged for several minutes prior to completion of the running loss test. **WARNING:** If at any time the concentration of hydrocarbons, of methanol, or of methanol and hydrocarbons exceeds 15,000 ppm C the enclosure should be immediately purged. This concentration provides at least a 4:1 safety factor against the lean flammability limit.

(ii) The FID hydrocarbon analyzer shall be zeroed and spanned immediately prior to the test.

(iii) Fresh impingers shall be installed in the methanol sample collection system immediately prior to the start of the test, if applicable.

(iv) If not already on, the mixing fan(s) shall be turned on at this time. Throughout the hot soak test, the mixing fan(s) shall circulate the air at a